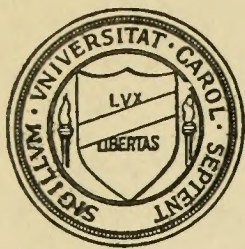


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE YEAR 1887.

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ANNUAL REPORT

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ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., January 31, 1888.

To His Excellency, Governor ALFRED M. SCALES :

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Exhibit A, contains a Register of the Military Forces of the State.

B, Commissions issued in 1887.

C, Resignations.

D, Abstract of Inspection Report.

E, Report of Inspector General.

F, Report of Quartermaster General.

G, Reports of Regimental Commanders.

H, Reports of Service in Aid of the Civil Power.

K, Orders issued in 1887.

L, U. S. Appropriation—Communication from the War Department.

M, Act to Promote the Efficiency of the State Guard.

The Guard numbers eleven hundred and ninety-two—officers and men—as against one thousand and forty-three in 1886, showing a slight increase. It comprises twenty-six companies of infantry and one of cavalry. Twenty-five companies are white and two colored. The white infantry are organized in four regiments, each with complete field

and staff, and are well officered. The colored companies are unattached. The cavalry company remains unattached.

With some few additions to the staff, the organization of the Guard would be quite perfect. Very marked improvement in drill and discipline among the companies during the past year was observable, and there is a steady progress towards the highest standards of excellence in all the qualities appertaining to a good, serviceable, efficient, volunteer militia. The force is thoroughly armed and equipped with rifles and accoutrements of the latest improved patterns, such as are used by the United States Army. The men are uniformed at their own expense, and as there is no dress prescribed by the State, a great variety of uniforms are worn.

In the matter of clothing, there are many and glaring deficiencies—some of the companies have dress uniforms and no fatigue; others have the fatigue and not the dress. None of the companies are provided with overcoats, and only a small proportion have blankets. So that while our troops have arms and accoutrements, and are ready to perform service, they are ill-provided with suitable clothing and blankets for service in the field.

Our military force is a very small one for so large a State as North Carolina. It is considerably below the average proportions in other States. South Carolina, for instance, with a much smaller population than ours, maintains a militia four times as great in numbers. Measures should be taken to increase the Guard to a size somewhere near the maximum, 5,400, fixed by the statute (THE CODE, sec. 3285). It should, in the near future, be expanded so as to give us at least four complete regiments of infantry.

The Cape Fear Rifles, High Point Guards and Piedmont Rifles disbanded voluntarily during the past year. The arms of these companies and those of the Highlanders, the Polk Rifles, and the Howard Light Infantry, previously disbanded, were recovered and returned to the Arsenal without loss or damage. The Cape Fear Rifles returned

the unexpended balance of their appropriation of 1887, remaining on hand at the time of the disbandment—\$105, which has been paid into the State Treasury. These companies were all young, except the Howard Light Infantry, and, despite the most earnest efforts, failed to come up to the requirements of the statute.

A number of abortive attempts at organization were made in different communities, and much annoyance and useless expense occasioned thereby. In future, companies applying for admission into the Guard, should be required to uniform themselves before being commissioned or furnished with arms.

Six new companies were added to the Guard, viz.: The Palmyra Home Guards, Warren Guards, Reidsville Rifles, Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, Lumber Bridge Light Infantry and Charlotte Light Infantry—all white except the last named company. The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen is the only cavalry organization in the State, and is an experiment in that line. It is an excellent body of men and is commanded by an experienced and capable officer; it enjoys the confidence and good-will of the community in which it is located; it is thoroughly armed, equipped and uniformed like the United States Cavalry; and, I am pleased to be able to state, gives fine promise of permanency, usefulness and honor. The four infantry companies, though still very young, are already in good shape, with fair prospects of growth and efficiency. Several other companies were accepted by your Excellency during the year, but failed to perfect their organization, and were disbanded.

The Legislature of 1887 increased the annual appropriation for companies from one hundred and fifty dollars per annum to three hundred dollars. Under this act, amendatory of The Code, Section 3289, warrants were issued for the following companies for three hundred dollars each:

1. Iredell Blues—Company K, Third Regiment.
2. Hornets' Nest Riflemen—Company E, Fourth Regiment.
3. Southern Stars—Company B, Fourth Regiment.
4. Governor's Guard—Company C, First Regiment.
5. Granville Grays—Company E, Third Regiment.
6. Edgecombe Guards—Company A, First Regiment.
7. Greenville Guards—Company B, First Regiment.
8. Washington Light Infantry—Company G, First Regiment.
9. Pasquotank Rifles—Company I, First Regiment.
10. Goldsboro Rifles—Company D, First Regiment.
11. Maxton Guards—Company E, Second Regiment.
12. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry—Co. A, Second Regt.
13. Reidsville Light Infantry—Company I, Third Regiment.
14. Durham Light Infantry—Company D, Third Regiment.
15. Richland Rifles—Company C, Third Regiment.
16. Sampson Light Infantry—Company F, Second Regiment.
17. Dallas Light Infantry—Company K, Fourth Regiment.
18. Wilmington Light Infantry—Company C, Second Regiment.
19. Forsyth Rifles—Company A, Third Regiment.
20. Oak City Blues—unattached.
21. Monroe Light Infantry—Company D, Fourth Regiment.
22. Charlotte Light Infantry—unattached.

The total amount drawn was six thousand six hundred dollars—which is \$900 less than the maximum allowed by law.

The same Legislature passed an act allowing the commander of each regiment one hundred dollars per annum with which to provide stationery and postage and to defray other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty. Under this statute four hundred dollars was drawn from the treasury and paid over to Colonels Cotten, Jones, Glenn, and Anthony, in accordance with the act. Among the important duties laid upon the commanders of regiments is that of making annual visits to and inspections of the several companies of their respective regiments, and it was intended that this annual allowance should be used in part to defray the expenses incurred in such tours of duty. On this point I invite the attention of your Excellency to the report of the Inspector General, and in connection therewith

to the reports of the several regimental commanders. This is a very important duty, and no neglect of it should be tolerated.

Three times during 1887 portions of the State Guard were called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the preservation of law and order. In each instance prompt effective service was rendered and the great value of the institution as a conservator of the peace fully demonstrated. The first instance occurred at Raleigh in April, when Company C, of the First Regiment was called out to suppress a mutiny of the convicts at the Penitentiary; a full report of which service, by Captain Engelhard, will be found in Exhibit H. The company reported for duty at a point a mile distant from its armory in *twenty-seven minutes* after the call was made; and every member of the company, present at the time in the city, responded to the call. The conduct of the company was highly creditable to both officers and men.

The second instance of employment occurred at Oxford in June, at the execution of Albert Taborn. Company E, of the Third Regiment, Captain W. A. Bobbitt commanding, was called out on that occasion by the local civil authorities, under the provisions of The Code, Sections 3245, 3246 and 3247. A detachment served as a guard on the night preceding the execution, and the entire company attended the execution the next day. They performed the duties required of them in a faithful and soldierly manner, giving entire satisfaction to the civil authorities and to the public generally at Oxford. Captain Bobbitt's report appears in Appendix H.

The third occasion was the suppression of a riot at Elizabeth City, on the 1st day of August, by Company I, of the First Regiment, Captain Julian E. Wood commanding. The particulars of the affair are given in Captain Wood's report in Appendix H. The company turned out with thirty-three men in twenty minutes after the call was made, and promptly quelled the riot and arrested the ringleaders. They acted on

a call made by the Mayor of Elizabeth City and the Sheriff of Pasquotank county, and in compliance with Article XXIV, Section 1142, Regulations of the North Carolina State Guard. The promptness and efficiency displayed by the Pasquotank Rifles on this occasion merited the highest praise, and gave fresh evidence of the value of our volunteer militia as an aid to the civil power in sudden emergencies.

The National Militia Encampment, held at Washington in May, was attended by only two of our companies—the Governor's Guard and the Forsyth Riflemen. The former entered the contest for the prize for the best-drilled infantry company. While they failed to secure it, they drilled admirably well, and made a fine impression by their neat appearance, soldierly bearing and high state of discipline. The conduct of these two companies at that encampment left nothing to be desired, and handsomely upheld the good name of our citizen-soldiery.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was chosen, under the act of the Legislature, to be the military representative of North Carolina at the Centennial Constitutional Celebration at Philadelphia in September. The company went with full ranks, and appeared in the grand review of the troops by the President of the United States on the 16th of September, making a fine appearance, and doing themselves and the State credit as a representative body.

The Edgecombe Guards, an organization of the highest excellence, was the sole representative of the State Guard at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to General Lee at Richmond in October. An effort was made to secure a full representation on that interesting occasion, but failed, owing to the fact that the ceremony occurred at the busiest season of the year, and the companies, with the single exception above noted, were unable to accept the invitation from Virginia.

After several years of persistent effort, I succeeded, last year,

in recovering North Carolina's lapsed quota in the War Department, amounting to \$23,622.25. The bill was approved March 3, 1887, and is as follows:

AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT APPROVED MARCH THIRD, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMS FOR THE USE OF THE STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That so much of Section three of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as provides that so much of the appropriations between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, therein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1887.

This fund represents the quotas that accumulated to the credit of North Carolina during the war on the books of the War Department. It could have been drawn at any time between March 3, 1873, and March 3, 1875, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the former date. But through the ignorance, oversight or neglect of our State authorities during that period of two years, the fund was not drawn, and so was covered back into the Treasury by the act of March 3, 1875. The act of March 3, 1887, above set forth, restored this lapsed quota to our credit in the War Department, and the same is now subject to requisition, to be utilized for the benefit of the State Guard.

Congress, appreciating the importance of doing something in aid of the Volunteer Militia, passed an act in March last doubling the annual appropriation and making new regulations respecting the distribution of the arms and equipments provided for in the act.

The annual distributon of the fund will be found in a communication from the War Department, dated June 9, 1887, and hereto appended as Exhibit L. Under this act North Carolina received a quota amounting to \$10,138.27, credited on July 1. No part of this appropriation is paid in money, but is drawn in ordnance and quartermaster stores, construed to embrace clothing and garrison and camp equipage, as well as other quartermaster stores. The Secretary of War has decided as follows as to material:

* * * "Under the act for arming and equipping the Militia, the regulation uniform for the United States troops may properly be issued as quartermaster's stores. * * * * The cloth, kersey, etc., manufactured under contract for the Quartermaster's Department, may also properly be issued to the militia as quartermaster's stores for the same purposes for which they are supplied to the regular troops, viz.: for the making of the regulation uniform, and for this purpose only.

"In making such issues, therefore, the Quartermaster General will inform the authorities of the State or Territory receiving the same, when notifying them of the issue, that it is made with the understanding that it is to be used only for the purpose of making the regulation United States uniform."

This decision of the Secretary of War settles the uniform question. If the State Guard shall be uniformed at the expense of the Federal Government, the uniform must be the United States regulation, whether dress or fatigue, or both.

Our account with this fund shows a balance of the old quota of \$8,511.79, and balance of new quota, 6,048.49. On July 1, 1888, there will be placed to our credit a quota of \$10,138.27. These constitute our resources available from the Government for the maintenance of the Guard during the present year. The maximum of State aid will be \$7,900, provided by existing statutes.

In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified February 19, 1887, I procured from the War Department, prepared, published and distributed as required by the act, a roster of the North Carolina troops in the war

with Mexico, it being the muster-out rolls of the First Regiment of North Carolina foot volunteers and Companies G and I of the Twelfth United States Infantry.

The attention of your Excellency is invited to the several reports of officers of the staff and line, appended; and especially to that of the Inspector General, which contains a number of valuable suggestions, based upon his own personal observation made at his tours-of-inspection duty.

In closing this report, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at being able to say that the North Carolina State Guard, under the fresh impulses and strengthening influences derived from recent State and National legislation, may now be regarded as having achieved a permanent place among the fixed and valuable institutions of our commonwealth, and that it is firmly established in the confidence and good will of the people. Organized in March, 1877, it began its existence without State aid. The pecuniary burdens fell upon the individuals composing the organization. These were cheerfully borne, and, animated at all times with motives of patriotism and devotion to the honor and welfare of our State, the men who have composed and sustained the organization persevered in the face of many difficulties, discouragements and disappointments, till, in 1883, the Legislature gave the first pecuniary aid—an appropriation of \$150 a year to each company, limiting the number of companies to twenty-five. In 1887 this appropriation was increased to \$300. With this aid, and the Federal appropriation of \$10,000 per annum in arms, ammunition, equipment and clothing, etc., the Guard is now on a solid financial basis, and needs but little more, in the way of public aid, to bring it up to the highest standard of usefulness and excellence, and make it indeed an honor to the State. Chiefly, it needs a fund for an annual encampment. The Governor is already empowered by law to order the troops into camp each year (see The Code, Section 3288, as amended by the Act of 1885, Chapter 254); but no money is provided.

I would renew my recommendation of previous years for an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars for this purpose. The value of encampment as a means of improving, disciplining and perfecting the Militia, so as to fit them for actual service, cannot well be over-estimated. It is only in the camp and field that the practical training so necessary to make good soldiers can be had; and we should not lose the great advantages to be gained in this way for the public service, for lack of the few thousand dollars required for such purpose each year. It is possible, fortunately, to hold an encampment this year, by utilizing our surplus stores, derived by the recovery of the lapsed quota; and I earnestly recommend that your Excellency order an encampment for a period of ten days during the summer months, at some suitable point upon the sea-coast.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General.

(A.)

REGISTER OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—GOVERNOR ALFRED M. SCALES.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Johnstone Jones	Adjutant Gen'l	Brig. Gen'l	Jan. 1, 1877	Asheville.
F. H. Cameron	Inspector Gen'l	Colonel	Mar. 25, '79	Raleigh.
Hubert Haywood	Surgeon General	Colonel	Sep. 15, '87	Raleigh.
G. H. Brown, Jr	Judge-Ad. Gen'l	Colonel	July 20, '86	Washington.
Eugene Morehead	Paymaster Gen'l	Colonel	Aug. 11, '85	Durham.
F. A. Olds	Quar. Mas. Gen'l	Colonel	Aug. 12, '85	Raleigh.
F. L. Fries	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Jan. 29, '85	Salem.
John L. Bridgers	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Jan. 29, '85	Tarboro.
Isaac F. Dortch	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Jan. 29, '85	Goldsboro.
J. M. Leach, Jr	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Jan. 29, '85	Lexington.
J. G. Martin	Asst. Adj't. Gen'l	Major	Feb. 1, '84	Asheville.
F. R. Curtis	Asst. Adj't. Gen'l	Captain	Feb. 1, '84	Asheville.
T. B. Young	Asst. Adj't. Gen'l	2d Lieut.	Feb. 1, '84	Asheville.
A. L. Smith	Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l	Captain	Jan. 29, '80	Charlotte.
Benahan Cameron	Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l	Captain	Oct. 26, '83	Raleigh.
J. M. Baker	Asst. Surg. Gen'l	Captain	Sep. 15, '87	Raleigh.
W. D. Hilliard	Asst. Surg. Gen'l	Captain	June 23, '84	Asheville.
Leo. D. Heartt	Asst. P'm'r Gen'l	Captain	Oct. 2, '85	Raleigh.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
John W. Cotten	Colonel	Dec. 7, 1882	Tarboro.
D. N. Bogart	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 6, 1885	Washington.
I. A. Sugg	Major	Dec. 2, 1886	Greenville.
J. C. Powell	First Lieut. and Adj't	Jan. 17, 1887	Tarboro.
J. E. Clark	Captain and Q'm'r	October 15, 1885	Greenville.
Frank Stronach	Capt. and Commiss'y	Dec. 4, 1884	Raleigh.
Dr. J. D. Spicer	Captain and Surgeon	Sept. 15, 1887	Goldsboro.
Dr. H. J. Clark	1st Lieut. and A. S.	Sept. 15, 1887	Hamilton.
Rev. N. Harding	Chaplain	August 16, 1884	Washington.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Sergeant Major	Peter Shipp	Elizabeth City.
Quartermaster Sergeant
Commissary Sergeant
Hospital Steward
Drum Major

COMPANY OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Edgecombe Guards.	W. H. Powell, Jr.	Captain	Dec. 2, 1887.	Tarboro.
	W. J. Burnett ..	1st Lieut.	Dec. 2, 1887.	"
	F. B. Lloyd	2d Lieut.	Dec. 2, 1887.	"
B. Greenville Guards.	Richard Williams.	Captain	Jan. 28, 1887.	Greenville.
	J. T. Smith	1st Lieut.	Aug. 2, 1887.	"
	R. W. King	2d Lieut.	Aug. 2, 1887.	"
C. Governor's Guard.	.....	Captain	July 8, 1887.	Raleigh.
	John G. Williams	1st Lieut.	July 8, 1887.	"
	J. J. Bernard	2d Lieut.	July 8, 1887.	"
D. Goldsboro Rifles.	W. T. Hollowell..	Captain	March 13, '84	Goldsboro.
	T. H. Bain	1st Lieut.	March 13, '84	"
	J. R. Griffin	2d Lieut.	March 12, '85	"
F. Warren Guards.	R. E. King	Captain	Aug. 22, 1887.	Warrenton.
	W. A. Jenkins....	1st Lieut.	Aug. 22, 1887.	"
	H. M. Palmer	2d Lieut.	Aug. 22, 1887.	"
G. Washington Light Infantry	C. F. Warren	Captain	Jan. 1, 1883.	Washingt'n
	T. C. Carrowan ..	1st Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1883.	"
	C. W. Tayloe	2d Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1883.	"
I. Pasquotank Rifles.	Julian E. Wood ..	Captain	Dec. 6, 1881.	Eliz. City.
	William J. Griffin	1st Lieut.	Dec. 6, 1881.	"
	J. W. Albertson..	2d Lieut.	Feb. 11, 1887.	"
K. Palmyra Home Guard.	W. E. Spruill, Jr.	Captain	July 15, 1887.	Palmyra.
	R. M. Burroughs..	1st Lieut.	July 15, 1887.	"
	E. W. Hyman	2d Lieut.	July 15, 1887.	"

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
William C. Jones	Colonel	Dec. 4, 1884	Wilmington
E. F. McRae	Lieutenant-Colonel	Dec. 4, 1884	Shoe Heel.
W. S. Cooke	Major	Dec. 4, 1884	Fayetteville
M. S. Willard	Adjutant, First Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1885	Wilmington
F. T. Atkins	Quartermaster, Captain	Jan. 1, 1887	Clinton.
J. F. Bishop	Commissary, Captain	Jan. 1, 1885	
J. A. Hodges, M. D.	Surgeon, Captain	Jan. 1, 1885	Fayetteville
	Asst. Surgeon, First Lieut.		
Rev. J. Carmichael	Chaplain, Captain	Jan. 1, 1885	

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Sergeant Major	W. A. Wilson	Wilmington.
Quartermaster Sergeant	W. T. Thorp	Smithville.
Commissary Sergeant	B. F. McLean	Maxton.
Hospital Steward	W. C. McDuffie	Fayetteville.
Drum Major	Henry Bauman	Wilmington.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry	W. F. Campbell	Major	Aug. 23, 1884	Fayetteville
	J. A. McLauchlin	1st Captain	Aug. 23, 1884	"
	J. B. Broadfoot	2d Captain	Aug. 23, 1884	"
	J. C. Vann	3d Captain	Aug. 23, 1884	"
	J. C. Huske, Jr.	4th Captain	Aug. 23, 1884	"
B. LumberBridge Light Infantry	John D. Malloy	Captain	Sept. 13, 1887	[Bridge. Lumber
	S. J. Cobb, Jr.	1st Lieut.	Sept. 13, 1887	"
	A. L. Shaw	2d Lieut.	Sept. 13, 1887	"
C. Wilmington Light Infantry	J. H. Daniel	Captain	Jan. 1, 1887	Wilmington
	W. H. Harris	1st Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1887	"
	J. C. Morrison	2d Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1887	"
E. Maxton Rifles.	William Black	Captain	Oct. 13, 1883	Shoe Heel.
	J. S. McRae	1st Lieut.	Nov. 22, 1886	"
	J. B. Sellars	2d Lieut.	Nov. 22, 1886	"
F. Sampson Light Infantry	W. L. Faison	Captain	June 1, 1883	Clinton.
	John A. Stevens	1st Lieut.	March 4, 1887	
	T. H. Patrick	2d Lieut.	March 4, 1887	Clinton.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
James D. Glenn	Colonel	Dec. 4, 1884	Greensboro
H. G. Cooper	Lieutenant-Colonel	Dec. 2, 1886	Oxford.
R. M. B. Ellington	Major	Dec. 4, 1884	Reidsville.
Robert A. Foard	Adjutant, First Lieutenant	June 21, 1887	Winston.
S. H. Smith	Quartermaster, Captain	Dec. 2, 1886	Winston.
C. A. Moseley	Commissary, Captain	Dec., 1886	Reidsville.
R. F. Gray, M. D.	Surgeon, Captain	Dec. 2, 1886	Winston.
J. B. Williams	Asst. Surgeon, First Lieut.	Dec. 2, 1886	Oxford.
Rev. J. H. Smith	Chaplain, Captain	June 23, 1885	Greensboro

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Sergeant Major	David Schenck, Jr.	Greensboro.
Quartermaster Sergeant	S. T. Neal	Winston.
Commissary Sergeant	B. S. Royster	Oxford.
Hospital Steward	J. M. Emmet, M. D.	Oxford.
Drum Major		
Color Sergeant	W. D. Lynch	Oxford.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Forsyth Rifles.	W. T. Gray	Captain	Mar. 16, 1886	Winston.
	J. C. Bessent	1st Lieut.	Nov. 15, 1886	"
	F. T. White	2d Lieut.	April 22, 1886	"
C. Richland Rifles	J. T. Allison	Captain	Nov. 20, 1886	Waynesv'le
	D. F. Rhineheart	1st Lieut.	June 13, 1887	"
	W. S. Brown	2d Lieut.	June 13, 1887	"
D. Durham Light Infantry	E. J. Parish	Captain	Aug. 6, 1883	Durham.
	W. A. Gattis	1st Lieut.	Aug. 14, 1884	"
	Jas. H. Southgate	2d Lieut.	Aug. 14, 1884	"
E. Granville Grays.	W. A. Bobbitt	Captain	Feb. 21, 1885	Oxford.
	J. A. Taylor	1st Lieut.	Oct. 3, 1887	"
	C. H. Easton	2d Lieut.	Oct. 3, 1887	"
G. Reidsville Rifles.	S. H. Boyd	Captain	Oct. 13, 1887	Reidsville.
	T. B. McCargo	1st Lieut.	Oct. 13, 1887	"
	C. N. Evans	2d Lieut.	Oct. 13, 1887	"
I. Reidsville Light Infantry	A. J. Ellington	Captain	Oct. 19, 1881	Reidsville.
	R. L. Roan	1st Lieut.	Oct. 5, 1887	"
	R. S. Galloway	2d Lieut.	Oct. 5, 1887	"
K. Iredell Blues.	J. F. Armfield	Captain	May 10, 1886	Statesville.
	A. M. Vannoy	1st Lieut.	March 5, 1887	"
	R. J. Mills	2d Lieut.	June 13, 1887	"

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
J. T. Anthony	Colonel	Dec. 4, 1884	Charlotte.
J. C. Tipton	Lieutenant-Colonel	Dec. 4, 1884	Lincolnton.
G. C. McLarty	Major	Dec. 2, 1886	Monroe.
Harvy H. Orr	Adjutant, First Lieutenant	June 12, 1885	Charlotte.
W. E. Younts	Quartermaster, Captain	Mar. 25, 1885	Pineville.
H. J. Jenkins	Commissary, Captain	June 12, 1885	Dallas.
H. M. Wilder, M.D.	Surgeon, Captain	Mar. 25, 1885	Charlotte.
J. A. Byers	Asst. Surgeon, First Lieut.	Mar. 25, 1885	Charlotte.
Rev. P. R. Law	Chaplain, Captain	Mar. 25, 1885	Monroe.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Sergeant-Major	L. W. Schiff	Charlotte.
Quartermaster Sergeant	James Covington	Monroe.
Commissary Sergeant	C. A. Thornburg	Dallas.
Hospital Steward	E. McRae	Monroe.
Drum Major	W. Baker	Charlotte.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
B. Southern Stars.	C. E. Childs	Captain	Dec. 1, 1883	Lincolnton.
	T. H. Hoke	1st Lieut.	June 13, 1887	"
	S. C. Moty	2d Lieut.	June 13, 1887	"
D. Monroe Light Infantry	W. C. Heath	Captain	Nov. 30, 1887	Monroe.
	W. B. Welch	1st Lieut.	June 29, 1887	"
	H. M. Brown	2d Lieut.	June 29, 1887	"
E. Hornets' Nest Riflemen.	T. R. Robertson	Captain	Sept. 19, 1884	Charlotte.
	J. F. Carlton	1st Lieut.	Mar. 31, 1887	"
	Heriot Clarkson	2d Lieut.	Mar. 31, 1887	"
K. Dallas Light Infantry	W. F. Holland	Captain	Dec. 31, 1885	Dallas.
	W.H.B. Lineberger	1st Lieut.	June 23, 1885	"
	J. T. Suggs	2d Lieut.	Feb. 21, 1887	"

CAVALRY.

SCOTLAND NECK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
W. H. Anthony...	Captain	July 25, 1887	Scotland Neck.
G. S. White.....	First Lieutenant...	July 25, 1887	Scotland Neck.
C. T. Currie.....	Second Lieutenant.	July 25, 1887	Scotland Neck.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY—(COLORED).

OAK CITY BLUES.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. J. Haywood....	Captain	October 5, 1886....	Raleigh.
C. W. Dunston....	First Lieutenant ..	October 5, 1886....	Raleigh.
R. J. Smith	Second Lieutenant	October 5, 1886....	Raleigh.

CHARLOTTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Gray J. Toole.....	Captain	March 15, 1887....	Charlotte.
C. S. L. W. Taylor.	First Lieutenant ..	March 15, 1887....	Charlotte.
E. W. Butler.....	Second Lieutenant	December 17, 1887.	Charlotte.

(B.)
COMMISSIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1887.

DATE OF COMMISSION.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK AND COMMAND.	
January 15	J. H. Daniel	Captain, Co. C, Second Regiment.	Vice F. L. Meares, term expired.
" 15	W. H. Harris	1st Lieut., " "	" B. W. Dunham, term expired.
" 15	J. C. Morrison	2d Lieut., " "	" M. W. Harris, term expired.
" 17	J. C. Powell	1st Lieut. and Adj't. First Regt. ---	" H. K. Nash resigned.
February 17	Richard Williams, Jr.	Captain Co. B, First Regiment ---	" I. A. Sugg, promoted.
" 17	Lewis H. Wilson	1st Lieut., " "	" R. Williams, promoted.
" 17	J. T. Smith	2d Lieut., " "	" L. H. Wilson, promoted.
March 14	F. T. Atkins	Captain and Q. M., Second Regt. ---	" N. F. Parker, resigned.
" 14	J. A. Hodges, M. D.	Captain and Surgeon, Second Regt.	" Dr. Thomas, resigned.
" 14	John A. Stevens	1st Lieut., Co. F, Second Regiment	" W. E. Faison, resigned.
" 14	T. H. Patrick	2d Lieut., " "	" J. A. Stevens, promoted.
" 14	J. C. Bessent	1st Lieut., Co. A, Third Regiment.	" S. T. Neal, resigned.
" 14	A. M. Vannoy	1st Lieut., Co. K, " "	" M. Lowenstein, resigned.
" 14	Rev. P. R. Law	Capt. and Chaplain, Fourth Regt. ---	" Rev. M. N. Woods, resigned.
" 14	G. D. Jenkins	2d Lieut., Co. K, " "	" B. F. Tipton, resigned.
April 14	J. F. Carlton	1st Lieut., Co. E, " "	" R. H. Screven, resigned.
" 14	Heriot Clarkson	2d Lieut., " "	" H. A. Fortnan, resigned.
" 30	J. W. Albertson	2d Lieut., Co. I, First Regiment ---	" Alex. Wadsworth, resigned.
May 20	W. H. Powell	1st Lieut., Co. A, " "	" P. H. Edge.
" 20	W. J. Burnett	2d Lieut., " "	" W. H. Powell, promoted.
June 13	T. H. Hoke	1st Lieut., Co. B, Fourth Regiment	" J. E. Lowe.
" 13	S. C. Moty	2d Lieut., " "	" R. L. Edwards.
" 13	R. J. Mills	1st Lieut., Co. K, Third Regiment ---	" J. H. Connor.
" 13	D. F. Rhinehart	2d Lieut., Co. C, " "	" W. S. Brown.
" 13	W. S. Brown	1st Lieut., " "	" M. T. Rhinehart.
" 29	R. A. Foard	1st Lieut. and Adj't., Third Regt. ---	" E. A. Oldham, resigned.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1887.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF COMMISSION.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK AND COMMAND.	
July 6	J. D. Jenkins	Captain, Co. F, Third Regiment	Vice W. E. Johns.
" 6	G. A. Matton	1st Lieut., " "	" J. D. Jenkins, promoted.
" 6	C. F. Crutchfield	2d Lieut., " "	" G. A. Matton, promoted.
" 6	W. B. Welch	1st Lieut., Co. D, Fourth Regiment	" J. R. Winchester.
" 6	H. M. Brown	2d Lieut., " "	" Ed. Redfearn.
" 12	W. B. Newell	Captain, Co. F, Third Regiment	
" 12	J. P. Houston	1st Lieut., " "	
" 12	E. W. Brawley	2d Lieut., " "	
August 2	J. T. Smith	1st Lieut., Co. B, First Regiment	Vice L. H. Wilson, resigned.
" 2	R. W. King	2d Lieut., " "	" J. T. Smith, promoted.
September 5	A. D. Jones	Captain, Co. C, First Regiment	" E. B. Engelhard, resigned.
" 5	John G. Williams	1st Lieut., " "	" D. S. Waitt, resigned.
" 5	J. J. Bernard	2d Lieut., " "	" J. F. Ferrall, resigned.
" 10	W. E. Spruett, Jr.	Captain, Co. K, First Regiment	
" 10	R. M. Burroughs	1st Lieut., " "	
" 10	E. W. Hymen	2d Lieut., " "	
" 10	W. H. Anthony	Captain, Scot'd Neck M'd Riflem'n	
" 10	G. S. White	1st Lieut., " "	
" 10	C. T. Currie	2d Lieut., " "	
" 10	Gray J. Toole	Captain Charlotte Light Infantry	
" 10	C. S. L. A. Taylor	1st Lieut., " "	
" 10	E. W. Butler	2d Lieut., " "	
" 23	Hubert Haywood, M. D.	Colonel and Surgeon General	Vice Eugene Grissom, resigned.
" 27	Julian M. Baker, M. D.	Captain and Asst. Surgeon General	" Hubert Haywood, promoted.
October 27	R. L. Roan	1st Lieut., Co. I, Third Regiment	" S. H. Boyd, resigned.
" 27	R. S. Galloway	2d Lieut., " "	" R. L. Roan, promoted.
November 2	J. A. Taylor	1st Lieut., Co. E, " "	" A. W. Allen, resigned.
" 2	C. H. Easton	2d Lieut., " "	" J. A. Taylor, promoted.

December	5	R. E. King	Captain, Co. F, First Regiment	
"	5	W. A. Jenkins	1st Lieut., Co. F, "	
"	5	H. M. Palmer	2d Lieut., Co. F, "	
"	22	W. C. Heath	Captain, Co. D, Fourth Regiment	
"	30	John D. Malloy	Captain, Co. B, Second Regiment	Vice J. T. Strayhorn, resigned.
"	30	S. J. Cobb, Jr.	1st Lieut., Co. B, "	
"	30	Angus L. Shaw	2d Lieut., Co. B, "	
"	30	Samuel H. Boyd	Captain, Co. G, Third Regiment	
"	30	T. B. McCargo	1st Lieut., Co. G, "	
"	30	C. N. Evans	2d Lieut., Co. G, "	

(C.)

RESIGNATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1887.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Surgeon-General—Eugene Grissom.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. and Adjutant—H. K. Nash, Jr.

Captain, Company A—Carl W. Jeffreys.

Captain, “ C—E. B. Engelhard.

First Lieut., “ C—D. S. Waitt.

Second “ “ C—J. F. Ferrall.

Second “ “ I—Alex. Wadsworth.

First “ “ B—Lewis H. Wilson.

Captain, “ C—A. D. Jones.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Q. M. Captain—N. F. Parker.

Surgeon—G. G. Thomas, M. D.

First Lieut., Company F—W. E. Faison.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. and Adjutant—Edward A. Oldham.

First Lieut., Company A—S. T. Neal.

Captain, “ I—S. H. Boyd.

First Lieut., “ K—M. Lowenstein.

First Lieut., “ E—A. W. Allen.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Surgeon—T. A. Crowell, M. D.

Chaplain—Rev. M. N. Woods.

Captain, Company D—John T. Strayhorn.

First Lieut., “ E—R. H. Screven.

Second Lieut., “ E—H. A. Fortman.

Second Lieut., “ K—B. F. Tipton.

(D.)

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, 1887.

(Showing Strength of the Line Companies and Regiments.)

	Company.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Total Commissioned.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Enlisted.	Aggregate.
FIRST REGIMENT:										
Edgecombe Guards	A	1	1	1	3	5	4	26	35	38
Greenville Guards	B	1	1	1	3	4	4	22	30	33
Governor's Guard	C	1	1	1	3	5	4	40	49	52
Goldsboro Rifles	D	1	1	1	3	5	4	30	39	42
Warren Guards	F	1	1	1	3	5	4	28	37	40
Washington Light Infantry	G	1	1	1	3	5	4	20	29	32
Pasquotank Rifles	I	1	1	1	3	4	4	49	57	60
Palmyra Home Guards	K	1	1	1	3	5	4	22	31	34
Totals		8	8	8	24	38	32	237	307	331
SECOND REGIMENT:										
Fayetteville Ind. Light Infantry	A	4			5	5	4	41	50	55
Lumber Bridge Light Infantry	B	1	1	1	3	5	4	21	30	33
Wilmington Light Infantry	C	1	1	1	3	4	4	38	46	49
Maxton Guards	E	1	1	1	3	5	4	24	33	36
Sampson Light Infantry	F	1	1	1	3	5	3	29	37	40
Totals		8	4	4	17	24	19	153	196	213
THIRD REGIMENT:										
Forsyth Rifles	A	1	1	1	3	4	4	27	35	38
Richland Rifles	C	1	1	1	3	5	4	20	29	32
Durham Light Infantry	D	1	1	1	3	5	3	24	32	35
Granville Grays	E	1	1	1	3	5	4	39	48	51
Reidsville Rifles	G	1	1	1	3	5	4	20	29	32
Reidsville Light Infantry	I	1	1	1	3	5	4	23	32	35
Iredell Blues	K	1	1	1	3	5	4	23	32	35
Totals		7	7	7	21	34	27	176	237	258
FOURTH REGIMENT:										
Southern Stars	B	1	1	1	3	5	4	23	32	35
Monroe Light Infantry	D	1	1	1	3	5	4	29	38	41
Hornets' Nest Riflemen	E	1	1	1	3	5	4	24	33	36
Dallas Light Infantry	K	1	1	1	3	5	4	23	32	35
Totals		4	4	4	12	20	16	99	135	147
UNATTACHED:										
Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen		1	1	1	3	5	4	31	40	43
Oak City Blues (colored)		1	1	1	3	5	4	31	40	43
Charlotte Light Infantry (colored)		1	1	1	3	5	4	28	37	40
Totals		3	3	3	9	15	12	90	117	126

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT MUSTER ROLLS, 1887.

	Field.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-Com. Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	TOTAL.
First Regiment	3	6	8	16	1	38	32	14	237	353
Second Regiment	3	5	8	8	5	24	19	14	153	239
Third Regiment	3	6	7	14	5	34	27	10	176	282
Fourth Regiment	3	6	4	8	5	20	16	11	99	172
Unattached Co., Cavalry			1	2		5	4		31	45
Unattached Co's, Infantry			2	4		10	8		59	83
Totals	12	23	30	52	16	131	106	49	755	1172

AGGREGATE.—Officers of the General Staff	18
Field and Staff (including non-com.)	51
Captains	30
Lieutenants	52
Sergeants	131
Corporals	106
Privates	755
Musicians	49
	1,192
Grand Total, 1887	1,192
Grand Total, 1886	1,043
Increase	149

(E.)

REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 22, 1887.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General of North Carolina :

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this department for the year 1887.

Special Order No. 1, directing the annual inspection of the troops for the current year, was received by this department on the 14th of April; and preparatory orders having been issued from this office to regimental and company commanders to hold themselves in readiness, the annual inspections began April 18th, with Company E, Third Regt. They were conducted as rapidly as time and opportunity would permit, and concluded December 19th, with the inspection of the Charlotte Light Infantry, unattached company (col).

The official Roster of the State Guard, at the beginning of the present year showed a list of 23 companies, who were lettered and assigned as follows:

First Regiment—Companies A, B, C, D, G, I.

Second Regiment—Companies A, C, E, F, H.

Third Regiment—Companies A, C, D, E, F, I, K.

Fourth Regiment—Companies B, D, E, K.

And one unattached colored company (the Oak City Blues).

In addition to the above, the following companies were officially reported as having organized during the year, viz.:

The Piedmont Riflemen (white), at Mooresville, Iredell county.

The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen (white), at Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

The Palmyra Home Guard (white), Palmyra, Halifax county.

The Warren Guards (white), at Warrenton, Warren county.

Charlotte Light Infantry (colored), at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.

All of the companies mentioned above were found to come within the requirements of the law and regulations, with the following exceptions, viz.:

The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen; equipment not complete; inspection postponed.

Palmyra Home Guard; equipment not complete; inspection postponed.

Warren Guards; equipment not complete; inspection postponed.

Company H (Cape Fear Rifles), Second Regt.; disbanded.

Company F (High Point Guards), Third Regt.; disbanded.

Company F (Piedmont Riflemen), 4th Regt.; disbanded.

The strength of the respective commands, when paraded for inspection, was as follows:

REG'T.	COMPANY	NAME OF COMPANY.	Strength of Muster Roll.	Paraded for Inspection.	Percentage.
First --	A	Edgecombe Guards	38	37	98
"	B	Greenville Guards	33	25	76
"	C	Governor's Guard	53	53	100
"	D	Goldsboro Rifles	42	42	100
"	G	Washington Light Infantry	32	29	91
"	I	Pasquotank Rifles	60	54	90
Second	A	Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry	55	51	93
"	C	Wilmington Light Infantry	49	44	90
"	E	Maxton Rifles	36	34	95
"	F	Sampson Light Infantry	40	38	95
Third	A	Forsyth Riflemen	38	34	90
"	C	Richland Rifles	32	28	88
"	D	Durham Light Infantry	35	32	91
"	E	Granville Grays	51	45	88
"	I	Reidsville Light Infantry	35	33	94
"	K	Iredell Blues	35	31	89
Fourth	B	Southern Stars	35	30	86
"	D	Monroe Light Infantry	41	32	78
"	E	Hornets' Nest Riflemen	36	33	92
"	K	Dallas Light Infantry	35	32	92
Unattached	.....	Oak City Blues (colored)	43	37	86
Unattached	.....	Charlotte Light Infantry (colored)	40	40	100

TOTAL INSPECTED EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE GUARD.

First Regiment—	6	Companies (including Field and Staff), about	272	men.
Second " —	4	" " " " " "	194	"
Third " —	6	" " " " " "	260	"
Fourth " —	4	" " " " " "	161	"
Unattached —	2	" " " " " "	83	"
General Staff			18	"
Total			988	men.

The good results following the adoption of the suggestions made in the report of this department last year, concerning the number of men required to be present at inspection, is clearly shown by the reports of the present year, the companies showing this year an average of nearly $91\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their muster-rolls, paraded for inspection, as against about 78 per cent. last year.

Regimental Field and Staff officers were present at the inspection of companies under their command during the present year, as follows:

First Regiment—Field and Staff present at inspection, - companies.						
Second	“	“	“	“	2	“
Third	“	“	“	“	2	“
Fourth	“	“	“	“	3	“

Although General Orders and Regulations (see pp. 200 and 201 of the latter) very clearly define and direct the duties of regimental field officers in respect to these matters, I am compelled to report a general non-observance of the same on the part of officers that is as discouraging as it is inexcusable. Formerly, when there was no provision made for defraying the expenses of officers in the performance of such duty, it was neither reasonable nor fair to expect them to meet the same out of their own private means; but now, when by law an annual appropriation is made for the purpose, there can be no excuse for such disregard of an important and clearly defined duty. Especially can there be no excuse rendered for officers who fail to turn out with their troops when paraded for review and inspection at their own headquarters. Commanding officers cannot justly find fault with their subordinates for inattention to orders and neglect of duty when they themselves set the example. There were, however, exceptions to the general course of conduct referred to, and it affords me pleasure to testify to the zeal and interest manifested by the commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment, who regularly accompanied me during the inspection of every company in his command, except one, which he was prevented by accident from attending.

As full and detailed reports were made to headquarters of the condition of each and every command at the time of its inspection, their exact condition is now a matter of official record, requiring no further mention here.

I also, during the present year (by request), inspected the

military property belonging to the State in possession of and used by the corps of cadets at the Davis Military School, at LaGrange. The result of this inspection was entirely satisfactory, the arms and equipments being found clean, well kept, and in good condition.

The equipment of the Guard I found to be even better than it was the previous year, owing to the fact that some of the arms which had been in use for many years, and had become more or less unserviceable, were called in, and perfectly new guns of the regulation army pattern and calibre (Springfield, 45,) issued in their stead.

For practical use and service the Guard is now in very fair condition; its armament and field equipment is uniform and complete, including tents, so that, in case of need, the Governor could at any time readily assemble the entire force, fully armed and equipped for field service, at any point in the State on the lines of railway communication, within thirty-six hours, and a majority of the force in less than half that time.

While the results of the inspections this year have in the main been more satisfactory than those of the previous year, still, an honest pride in the State Guard, and an earnest desire to see it second to none in point of real worth and efficiency, compel me to say that there is yet vast room for useful improvement, which is so easy of attainment that I can only wonder at the apparent apathy and indifference too often exhibited by the officers and men themselves. For instance, instead of wearing and wearying themselves to death with the eternal monotony of company drill and the manual of arms, which, after all, are but mere stepping-stones to a proper understanding and execution of other and more important duties, let them add to the interest of their meetings and drills by the practice of guard-mounting, sentry duty, inspections and dress-parades, recitations and examinations in tactics and regulations, etc., all of which can be as easily taught and practiced in the armory as in the field.

Above all, let more attention be paid to skirmish drill and target practice. It is plainly evident that the battles of the future will be mainly fought by infantry in open order formations, for, owing to the introduction of magazine guns and other improved fire-arms of long range and rapidity of fire, the abandonment of the present unweildy and almost obsolete system of infantry tactics is rendered both necessary and certain; consequently, let our troops begin *now* to familiarize themselves with that system of field drill which will be certain to more nearly approximate the movements they will be called upon to execute in actual service and in the face of an enemy.

These matters have been called to the attention of the Guard before, but as year by year their necessity becomes more and more apparent, I cannot refrain from again urging upon them to take some steps towards attaining a degree of useful proficiency so eminently desirable, and so easily within their reach.

The necessity for encouraging and maintaining State military organizations is too apparent to require argument. The only true and certain way by which law and order can be safely guaranteed and preserved is by being always fully prepared to support, and, if necessary, to *enforce* it; and the only plan by which the right class of men can be induced to enter and remain in the State service is by bringing the service up to a higher standard of efficiency and discipline, and, by liberal encouragement and greater show of public interest, render it more attractive. In order to bring this about, I will venture to make a few suggestions:

In the first place, require every officer to be examined as to his ability and fitness for office before granting him a commission.

Secondly. Require the minimum force of a company to be forty men, instead of thirty-two, as at present.

Thirdly. Adopt and prescribe a regulation uniform, which all troops will be required to wear when on public duty.

The reasons for this important step are obvious, as it will not only do away with all jealousies among troops when serving together regarding the appearance of their respective corps, and secure that uniformity of appearance so necessary and desirable in military formations, but it will cause the State soldier to be known and recognized *as such* on all occasions, and enable him to command that attention and respect which should attach to the *State uniform* everywhere. The adoption of a regulation uniform would not in the least interfere with the privilege of the troops to wear, when not on State service, a separate and distinctive "corps" dress of their own selection.

Fourthly. I would recommend an annual encampment of the entire State Guard, and, in order to secure better and more permanent results, would suggest that the State either lease or purchase a tract of land suitable for the purpose, at some point near the centre of the State and on line of railroad. This could be done, together with the cost of erecting a few small wooden buildings to be used as hospital, commissary and quartermaster's store-rooms, and guard-house, at very small expense. The troops themselves would feel a proprietary interest in the place, and as each encampment would develop and suggest certain little improvements which, nine times out of ten, could be effected by the troops present, the ground every year would become more and more suitable for the purpose intended. This plan is being adopted in other States, and is found to give great satisfaction. I hope that at no distant day there may be some plan adopted by which the troops of different States, in conjunction with those of the Regular Army, may coöperate together in annual "practice campaigns," whose operations will be conducted alternately in different States. The practical benefits to be derived from such experience cannot be too highly estimated; but until the adoption of some such custom, let us do what we can with our own resources, and within our own borders.

The suggestions herein submitted relate to the general needs of the service, and in order to more surely and rapidly bring them about I would also recommend the adoption of a plan by which the troops can individually become more interested in the service and in a cheerful and faithful performance of duty. The plan suggested is this:

1st. Let the State offer each year a badge or medal of merit to the soldier making the best individual score as a marksman.

2d. Let the State likewise pay annually to the company showing the largest average per centage of its muster-roll in attendance at monthly drills and inspections the sum of \$250.

3d. Let the State pay in similar manner to the company showing the highest annual company score in marksmanship the sum of \$150.

4th. Let the State pay in similar manner to the company showing the greatest number of skirmish drills during the year the sum of \$100.

This would not involve any expense worth mentioning, and as it would be within the reach of any company making the proper effort to win *all* the prizes offered, it would not only act as an incentive to renewed effort in reaching a high standard of excellence and efficiency, but also stimulate a spirit of generous rivalry among the respective companies and regiments, which would necessarily redound to the good of the whole service.

I earnestly commend these suggestions to your consideration, and respectfully urge their adoption. The State service in its present condition is not an attractive one, involving as it does considerable expense and responsibility, without pay or thanks, and with but scant recognition or encouragement from those whose lives and property we are organized to protect. Something should be done to assure the rank and file, at least, that there was some sort of reward, even though slight, in store for those who faithfully and suc-

cessfully perform their duty. They have served and waited long and patiently ; let them now see that they have not been forgotten.

As no regular State Encampment was held this year, a number of companies went into camps of instruction, on their own responsibility, and at their own expense (the State furnishing them with tents). They were in some cases, however, unable to carry out their plans and intentions in regard to skirmish drill and target practice, for want of ammunition. Why there should be any difficulty in getting a full supply of that article, I am at a loss to understand. The State has, or should have, at all times an abundant supply on hand. The troops are entitled by law and regulations to a certain amount for use and practice, and it should be furnished them.

In order to secure a prompt report of each monthly company inspection, required by law, I recommend that the first Monday in December, of each year, be selected as the "pay day," when such companies as have been favorably reported and recommended by the inspecting officers, and whose monthly reports for the preceeding twelve months are all on file, and show compliance with the law, will be considered as entitled to receive the annual appropriation granted by law.

For the purpose of securing more effective organization, and to enable the officers of this department to judge more accurately as to the general condition of the respective commands, I would again urge the necessity of furnishing the companies and regimental headquarters with the various "Order," Record and Property books, which are so much needed, and without which it is simply impossible for an inspecting officer to ascertain correctly, and to his own satisfaction, what the true condition of the company is, or how far it has complied with orders and regulations. The companies are required by Regulations to keep these records, and the law provides for their being furnished. The inter-

ests of the service require that this matter should be attended to without further delay, if possible; hence attention is again respectfully called to the subject.

In the organization and formation of new companies much annoyance and delay has been experienced, owing to the action of the companies themselves, who, after signing muster-rolls and securing commissions, arms, and acceptance by the State, delay completing their equipment by the purchase of uniforms, etc., for sometimes a year or more, and are not unfrequently disbanded without even having performed a single day's service; during which time other companies have been kept out of the Guard because all vacancies were supposed to be filled, while the State has been put to the expense and trouble of shipping arms and equipments backwards and forwards to no purpose. To prevent any recurrence of this kind in future, I would recommend that hereafter all companies applying for admission into the Guard be required to furnish complete muster-rolls, certificates of election (of officers), together with a certificate from the Captain that the company is fully and completely uniformed—this information to be furnished within sixty (60) days after permission is granted to organize. Upon the receipt of the certificates above specified the company to be accepted, "lettered" and assigned, and then, and not *until then*, furnished with commissions, arms, etc. If more than one company applies for admission at the same time let the company who *first* complies with this regulation be the *first* accepted and assigned. After the requisite number of names is secured and permission is granted to organize, any company that is *in earnest*, can complete its organization and uniform equipment in thirty days—sixty days would certainly be a most ample allowance of time, and the name of any company failing to report completion within the time prescribed should be immediately struck from the list of applicants. This regulation should also apply to individuals; and every officer, whether line or staff, who fails to report himself as fully uniformed and equipped within sixty days

after the issue of his commission, should be promptly dropped from the rolls.

Immediately upon the receipt of notice that a company has complied with the above requirements, a general order stating the fact and giving the "letter" and regiment of the company, should be published for the information of the Guard.

There should also be a general order or "gazette" published on the first of every month, showing all additions, promotions, resignations or changes of any kind that have occurred in the Guard during the preceding month. The adoption of some such rule is absolutely necessary for the proper information of the Guard.

The adoption of some of the changes and amendments herein suggested will, of course, necessitate certain modifications and amendments to the present Code of State Regulations, but that work, although a very useful one, is still incomplete, and susceptible of much improvement by careful revision.

The material of which the State Guard of North Carolina is composed is second to none in the world, being composed of the very flower of the youth of the State, and the cheerful alacrity with which they have always responded to every call of duty made upon them by the State, or the communities in which they live, justly entitles them to all and a great deal more of substantial benefit and recognition than they have ever received; and I know that I am but doing them simple justice in stating that, whenever they may be called upon to discharge a public duty, no matter how arduous or dangerous, that duty will be well and faithfully performed. But they are still far from being as perfect in the knowledge of their military duties as they should be; and while the martinet discipline and thorough familiarity with military customs and usage required in the regular service is neither requisite nor necessary here, still, a fair and useful amount of both is not only necessary, but is easily attainable.

The suggestions and amendments embodied herein are

not made in any spirit of captious fault-finding, or desire to censure, but from an honest and sincere desire to see the Guard achieve a position of usefulness and efficiency easily within their reach, and which experience and close observation have convinced me are absolutely necessary. No man worthy of the name of soldier should be content with a mere "smattering" of the elementary principles taught in the "school of the soldier," but should strive to learn all that the text-books and opportunity will teach him; for example, the youngest corporal in the Guard should be able, if occasion demanded it, to command his company, parade it for action, review, inspection, or any other duty which it might be called upon to perform. He might not be able to do it as readily and as smoothly as his captain, or lieutenants, *but he ought to be able to do it*, and to do it effectively; and yet there are many *commissioned officers* in the Guard who could not perform those duties if suddenly called upon and required to do so. Much of the ignorance on the part of junior and non-commissioned officers arises from the fact that company commanders do not give their subordinates sufficient opportunity for exercising command. Let the captains *require* this duty of their subalterns, and a vast improvement will be seen in a very short time.

As before stated, these suggestions and recommendations have been made with an eye single to what I conceive to be the best interest of the Guard itself, and for more effectually and successfully carrying out the views and purposes for which it was organized, and in this spirit they are respectfully submitted, with the hope that they may receive favorable consideration.

To the officers of my staff, captains A. L. Smith and Ben-han Cameron, my thanks are due for the prompt and intelligent manner with which they have at all times discharged the duties required of them.

Yours very respectfully,

F. H. CAMERON,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

(F.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., December 1, 1887.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General of North Carolina :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in this department for the year ending November 30, 1887.

The military schools at Red Springs, Robeson county, and Duplin Roads, Duplin county, closed, and 40 rifles and equipments held by the latter and 30 rifles and equipments held by the former were turned over to the Davis School, at LaGrange, thus completing its equipment.

The Horner Military School, at Oxford, was equipped with 60 new cadet rifles, with equipments, having turned in 80 service rifles and equipments.

The following companies were disbanded during the year: The Highlanders, of Franklin, Macon county (cavalry); the Howard Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, of the colored battalion; the High Point Guards; the Southport Guards; the Polk Rifles, of Mecklenburg county.

The following new companies were equipped during the year: Piedmont Riflemen, of Mooresville, Iredell county; Palmyra Home Guards, of Halifax county; Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, of Halifax county. The latter, the only cavalry organization in the State, has been completely equipped.

Last December 400 Colts' revolvers were drawn from the U. S. Ordnance Department and sold to Hermann Boker & Co., of New York, for \$3,000. This money had been received in advance and was accounted for in last year's report. It was paid into the State Treasury by Gov. Scales, to refund \$3,000 lent to meet the expenses of the encampment at Asheville, in 1885.

Thirty-four revolvers were drawn during the year and issued the Adjutant General, to pay him for special services rendered in securing the refunding of the State's lapsed quota. This issue was made by special order of His Excellency, Governor Scales.

The remainder of the wedge-tents, lent by the Governor to the people of Charleston, just after the earthquake, were received, all in good order, with proper poles and pins. Many tents were issued during the year to the Second Regiment and to a large number of companies, for encampments. All the tents were returned, and there are now in the Arsenal, ready for instant issue, 180 wedge and 21 wall tents, with flies, poles and pins complete. The tents are inspected at least once a month. They are not mildewed or in any way damaged. As the Arsenal is a very damp building, great care has to be taken of these as well as of other perishable stores.

A liberal supply of ammunition was obtained during the year, and there is an ample quantity now in the Arsenal, ready for any emergency.

All the ordnance and quartermaster's stores in the Arsenal are serviceable and ready for use. There are no old or obsolete stores of any moment on hand.

Arrangements for the repair, cleaning, etc., of all arms and equipments are made, and, though cheap and simple, are effective. The assertion is ventured that no State is put to less expense on account of the safe-keeping, repair, issue and receipt of military property.

The annual allowance by the United States has been doubled, by an act of Congress, which went into effect July 1, 1887. This act provides only for the issue of equipments of a precisely similar character as those issued the Regular Army. Heretofore I have been able to procure, under special permission, equipments of a State pattern, and all stamped with the name of the State. In future this cannot be done. Under the new act a great number of both quartermasters' and

ordnance stores are placed on the issue list and the State can now, at will, purchase over 100 different articles, including cloth, uniforms, etc. The accountability for these is to the United States, and thus new duties are thrown upon me, as reports must be made to the Secretary of War for all such stores issued after July 1, 1887.

A balance of this increased quota is to the State's credit. There is also a large balance of the lapsed quota, which in 1876 was covered into the Treasury and which, by a special act of the last Congress, was again restored. This last named fund can be drawn upon at will and the accountability for stores issued under it is to the State only, as heretofore. There has always been a nominal accountability to the United States, but really and practically, when stores were issued the States, they became the property of the latter. Under the new act this is not the case; the ownership is in the United States and the State must now account for every article issued.

The grounds at Camp Russell, near this city, for years under my charge, have been transferred to the Capitol Board, to which they of right belong. My care for them and responsibility also ended early in the year.

The year has been marked by no special events, but much work has been done in this department. Over 100 requisitions have been filled; in all cases promptly. There is a supply of rifles on hand, ready for use in arming new companies. Company A, First Regiment (Tarboro), and Company A, Second Regiment (Fayetteville), were, during the year, equipped with rifles with the Buffington sight, 140 having been procured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. A. OLDS,

Q. M. General.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(G.)

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF
Regimental Commanders.

[*Made in compliance with the Code of Regulations, Sections 201 and 202.*]

FIRST REGIMENT.

REPORT OF COLONEL COTTEN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, N. C. S. G.,
TARBORO, N. C., January 3, 1888.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General :

SIR : I herewith enclose report. I have waited, hoping the company commanders would report, but they have failed to do so. I wrote to them, personally and officially ; also sent copies of General Orders No. 4, and called their attention to its provisions. I regret very much that the report is so incomplete, and I am now trying so to arrange my private business as to visit and inspect each company, and hope to bring them all up to the standard. They are all good companies; but in this section of the State it is hard work to get the men out in the fall of the year. Please bear with them, if you can, as we *need* military companies in this part of the State, and I promise to have them do better in future.

Respectfully, JOHN W. COTTEN,
Colonel Com'ng First Regt., N. C. S. G.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Of Monthly Parades and Inspections of Companies of the First Regiment, for the Month of December, 1887.

COMPANY A—Paraded 15th; 3 officers, 34 men. Absent with leave, 7; without leave, 4; condition of arms, etc., good; company better drilled than for a year.

COMPANY B—No report.

COMPANY C—No report.

COMPANY D—No report.

COMPANY F—No report; new company.

COMPANY G—Paraded 27th; 3 officers, 24 men. Absent with leave, 7; without leave, none; condition of arms, etc., very good; general condition of company, fair.

COMPANY I—No report.

COMPANY K—Paraded 15th; 3 officers, 37 men. Absent with leave, 6; without leave, 1; condition of arms, etc., good; general condition, good.

Certified January 3, 1888.

JOHN W. COTTEN,
Colonel Com'g First Regt., N. C. S. G.

SECOND REGIMENT.

REPORT OF COLONEL JONES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., January 8, 1888.

Adjutant-General JOHNSTONE JONES:

SIR: I beg to report that in compliance with Section 201 of The Code, I inspected all of my companies in May, 1887, when the Regiment was in camp here, and filed report of the same with you then, which you accepted as my annual report.

Yours very respectfully,

W. C. JONES,
Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, N. C. S. G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. C. S. G.,
Camp William MacRae,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23, 1887.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my regiment assembled here in camp on May 19—187 men strong.

The encampment was an entertainment given by the Wilmington company to the companies of the Second Regiment, who were invited to join them in celebrating their thirty-fourth anniversary. There were present the entire field and staff, save Captain Bishop, Commissary, who was detained at home on account of business.

Each company had present all of its commissioned officers; and the conduct of the men, while on duty and off, has certainly never been surpassed at any encampment within our State borders.

By invitation from the Wilmington Light Infantry, I took charge of the camp on the 18th. That night companies A and E arrived, and were in camp by twelve o'clock. On the morning of the 19th, Company F arrived, and was met at the depot at ten o'clock by the regiment. From

thence we proceeded to the City Hall, where Mayor Fowler, in a very handsome address, welcomed the military to the city and opened wide the gates of the same to them—and right well did they seem to enjoy themselves while here.

The discipline of the camp was not quite so strict as that at Asheville. I inspected the companies present and the band, and hand you report of same. This I make as my yearly report, in accordance with section 3, recent act of the Legislature, and late instructions from you.

Trusting you may find my regiment in good condition and report satisfactory, I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. JONES,
Colonel Com'ng Second Regt., N. C. S. G.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Of Monthly Parades and Inspections of Companies of the Second Regiment, N. C. S. G., for the Month of May, 1887.

COMPANY A—Paraded 20th; 3 officers, 43 men; none absent. Condition of arms, etc., good; uniforms, new; general condition, splendid.

COMPANY C—Paraded 20th; 3 officers, 50 men; none absent. Condition of arms, etc., good; uniforms, very good; general condition, very good.

COMPANY E—Paraded 20th; 3 officers, 38 men; absent without leave, 9. Condition of arms, etc., good; uniforms, very good; general condition, very good.

COMPANY F—Paraded 20th; 3 officers and 27 men; none absent. Condition of arms, etc., good; uniforms, very good; general condition, very good.

BAND—Paraded 20th; 14 men.

Certified May 30, 1887.

W. C. JONES,
Colonel Com'ng Second Regt., N. C. S. G.

THIRD REGIMENT.

REPORT OF COLONEL GLENN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, N. C. S. G.,
GREENSBORO, N. C., December 31, 1887.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General of North Carolina:

SIR: In conformity with sections 201 and 202 State Guard Regulations, I have the honor to send you my annual report. I am sorry to say I

found it impossible to pay an official visit to each company of my regiment, as circumstances over which I had no control prevented my doing so. In company with Col. Cameron, Inspector General, I made an official visit to Company K, Statesville, N. C., in April last. I found the company in good condition in every respect, and there seemed to be a fixed determination on the part of officers and men to keep it up to the standard.

About the 23d of May I attended the International Drill and Encampment at Washington, D. C. I had hoped that several companies of my command would attend, but none were able to do so, except Company A, of Winston, and while they had not the requisite number of men to enter the drills, still, by their good conduct and soldierly bearing, they reflected great credit upon themselves and their State.

Company D, of Durham, is in fine condition. The company having remained at this place for several hours on their way to their summer encampment, I had ample opportunity to satisfy myself in regard to them. While they were encamped at Waynesville I made arrangements to pay them and Company C, of that place, an official visit and inspect them, but upon the eve of starting, I was detained on account of sickness in my family.

I have paid Company I, Reidsville, two unofficial visits, and found them in good condition, and they will undoubtedly keep their company up to the standard. The new company recently organized at that place and assigned to the Third Regiment as Company G, is also making great efforts to perfect itself, and I have no doubt will be a very fine company.

It has been impossible for me to visit Company E, at Oxford, N. C., though I have tried several times to do so; but Lieut.-Col. Cooper reports the company to be doing splendidly; they have just purchased a very handsome uniform at great expense. The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Dr. Smith, of this place, recently visited Oxford and held divine services; the entire company attended in full uniform. This was not only gratifying to him, but reflects credit upon the company.

As to the efficiency of the officers under my command, I am sure no regiment has any who are more zealous, untiring, or better qualified in every respect than those of the companies of the Third Regiment.

It was the wish of the entire regiment to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Lee Monument, in Richmond, Va., in October last. I made all the necessary arrangements for quartering and feeding the regiment in that city, but when the time arrived the companies found it impossible to attend, as they were unable to bear all their own expenses. I sincerely hope, for the credit of the State, that the next Legislature will set aside a small sum, that the Governor will be empowered to draw upon to assist the men in paying their expenses should an occasion of this kind again occur.

Before concluding this report, allow me to say, that if you find it im-

possible to have a State regulation uniform for the entire Guard, that you will at least compel each regiment to be uniformed alike. Nothing has discouraged the men so much as the order repealing the State regulation uniform. We can never hope to have good regiments when each company has a different uniform. The United States Government now allows our State about ten thousand dollars a year in arms, etc.; the Secretary of War has decided that we can draw clothing, and I think we should avail ourselves of the opportunity. We should have a regulation uniform furnished by the State, which the men should be required to wear whenever ordered out by the Governor, and at all regimental formations; then each company, if they choose to do so, at their own expense, should be allowed and even encouraged to buy as handsome company uniform, of any cut or color as they may wish, to be worn at all company drills and parades; but when ordered out for service this should be left home and all appear in the State regulation, let it be of whatever design the Governor may choose to adopt.

Hoping you will pardon me for this suggestion, and that you will believe I make it because I feel sure it is for the best interest of the service, I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. D. GLENN,
Colonel Third Regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

REPORT OF COLONEL ANTHONY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, N. C. STATE GUARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 19, 1888.

Adjutant-General JOHNSTONE JONES.

Asheville, N. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following as my annual report, dating from January 1 to December 31, 1887.

General Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Circular Letter No. 1, have been received at these headquarters, and the several companies have been supplied, these headquarters receiving acknowledgments.

Since the receipt of General Orders No. 2, referring to Articles Nos. 269 and 270 of The Code, the same has been complied with by the companies constituting this command, with the exception of Company D, who failed to comply therewith for the months of July, August and September. Special Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Special Circular Letter No. 1, have been issued from these headquarters.

Special Order No. 1, which we herewith append, referring to the assembling of the regiment at this place on June 30, upon the occasion

of the unveiling of the Confederate monument, was complied with by all the companies of this command. After the concluding ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument, the regiment was formed and a very creditable dress parade was given on a green adjacent to the cemetery.

In my remarks referring to this occasion, I feel a just pride in paying tribute to the officers and soldiers of this command for their patriotic response in their appearance with full ranks, and that display of soldierly bearing which has ever characterized the true North Carolina soldier.

Special Orders Nos. 2 and 3, with Special Circular Letter No. 1, are also appended.

During the month of July an effort was made from these headquarters to hold a Regimental Encampment. The sentiment was responded to by all the companies of the entire command, evincing an earnest desire to participate in the same, but later developments demonstrated the fact that the financial condition of companies debarred them from this proposed pleasure. However, Company E, having been inspected and receiving their annual appropriation, did decide and succeed in holding an encampment for eight days, at Morehead City, the Captain having reported the same, with gratifying success, and, in his judgment, redounding to the material development of the more efficiency of his command.

Feeling, as I do, the paramount importance of an encampment of the entire Guard, I would most respectfully recommend that an encampment be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, at some place to be hereafter designated, and, in selecting the place, would suggest that a committee of one officer be detailed from each regiment to confer with the Adjutant General, and such other officers as he may designate.

During the tour of the Inspector General I had the pleasure of accompanying Colonel F. H. Cameron and assisting in the inspection of the several companies, with the exception of Company D; in that case the failure was caused by the tardiness in the delivery of my telegram by the telegraph company.

During the month of December I made a tour of inspection of my entire command, report of which I have compiled separately and submitted. I desire to represent this command as being well advanced in all that pertains to the efficient soldier; that while they are not as strong in numbers as I would like, they make up for it in efficiency.

I would most respectfully recommend that the minimum of each company in the Guard be increased from its present standing (32) to 40 men, rank and file. As will be seen from reports, the companies generally are barely above the minimum. I also further suggest that a more rigid enforcement of the requirements of the Code be enforced, especially pertaining to commissioned officers, and, where failure to perform their duties occurs, that they be dealt with in accordance with military custom and the Code of North Carolina.

I shall require, during the coming year, my companies to drill in skirmishing, and also to practice at the target, more than previously, as I believe their greater efficiency can be developed by the adoption of these methods, and which would be of paramount importance were the troops called into active service.

During the year just closed the organization of a new company, designated the Piedmont Rifles, of Mooresville, was attempted, and formed in part successful, insomuch as pertained to all the requirements save in that of uniforming themselves, and failing in this, naturally caused their disbandment. As they were assigned to the Fourth Regiment and were a part of my command, feeling, as I do, a deep mortification at their failure, I hereby respectfully recommend that no more arms and accoutrements or commissions be issued to companies organizing until they first procure uniforms, and thereby assure their organization.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. ANTHONY,

Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, N. C. State Guard.

H. H. ORR,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, N. C. STATE GUARD,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 12, 1887.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1.

An invitation from the R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Virginia, having been extended to the soldiers of this command to be present upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument to General Robert E. Lee, which is to take place at Richmond on October 27, 1887, I desire to state to the several companies constituting this command that at no time have you received an invitation to participate in any demonstration in which your citizens have felt a deeper interest than in this the coming one, and each of your communities, I believe, will be willing to aid your commands in defraying the expenses of the trip, which will be light. They should feel, as I believe they will, a very just pride in seeing their sons going to participate in dedicating a monument to him whom their fathers so loved and so bravely followed, and where so many of them now sleep in soldiers' graves near where this monument will be erected. Feeling, as I do, that even coming generations will reverence the name of Lee, as it deserves to be, and as all of to-day do, that every member of your command would be glad to go; and in order to enable them to do so, I will state a rate not exceeding one cent per mile each way will be given to soldiers in companies, and perhaps a less rate can be had if the regiment go. Tents and straw will be furnished, and subsistence will also be furnished at twenty-five cents per meal per man.

The many points of interest to visit at the beautiful City of Seven Hills, together with the pleasant trip, makes it a very desirable and pleasant one. Companies which decide to go will please notify these headquarters not later than October 10, so that the necessary arrangements can be perfected. It is earnestly hoped that each community will render necessary assistance to its company to enable it to be present upon the coming event above referred to.

Respectfully,

J. T. ANTHONY,

Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, N. C. S. G.

H. H. ORR,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, N. C. STATE GUARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 20, 1887.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.

The attention of commanders of companies is again called to General Orders No. 2, referring to Articles 269 and 270 of the Code of North Carolina. A failure to comply with its provisions debar a company from the annual appropriation of \$300. The Colonel commanding has every assurance that the Inspector General will enforce the law; and feeling the deepest interest in the entire command, and being determined to leave no effort untried to promote its interests, hereby directs that each company adopt some day in the second week of each month best suited to their convenience, and on each said day in each second week of every month the commander present will parade and inspect his company, and not later than the 20th of each month submit his report to these headquarters. A failure on the part of commanders to comply will subject them to charges of dereliction of duty and liable to court-martial.

Commanders of companies will also be more rigid in the requirements of duty from their subordinate officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and at each inspection and parade practice them fully in their several duties. It is only by observing the above that we can ever hope to attain that degree of proficiency that we should. I trust this Special Order may have the desired effect; if it does, our command will be what it should, and justly gain for it the reputation of being the best organization in the State.

By command:

J. T. ANTHONY,

Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, N. C. S. G.

H. H. ORR,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, N. C. STATE GUARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 20, 1887.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.

Commanders of companies are hereby directed to make an inventory of the amount of ball and blank cartridges on hand, and report same at once to these headquarters.

By command:

J. T. ANTHONY,

Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, N. C. S. G.

H. H. ORR,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

(H.)

SERVICE IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

1.—MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ENGELHARD.

HEADQUARTERS "GOVERNOR'S GUARD,"

COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., April 18, 1887.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Asheville, N. C.:

SIR: On Saturday afternoon, April 16th, 1887, Colonel Wm. J. Hicks, Warden N. C. State Penitentiary, telephoned me at 6:20 that the convicts imprisoned in said Penitentiary were much excited and had become unruly, and requested me to bring the "Governor's Guard" (Company C, First Regiment) to the prison *at once*. I replied that I would have them there within thirty minutes. Without giving any public alarm, or even the alarm for the company to assemble, as agreed upon for the company to assemble, and as published to the company, I succeeded in getting together twenty-two men and marched and arrived at the gate of the penitentiary in twenty-seven minutes. Within five minutes more thirteen additional men had reported for duty, and when we entered the gate the number had increased to forty-three. I reported immediately to the Warden, who instructed me to put my men on guard duty, which was immediately done. Later, the Warden instructed me to bring in my men and hold them in the office of the institution. About twelve o'clock, he told me to dismiss all the company except twenty-three. This number he wished to remain on duty all night. And further he requested me, in dismissing the part of the company, to notify them to hold themselves ready to report for duty, if needed. On Sunday morning, April 17th, at 7:45, he requested me to have the balance of the company report for duty. I immediately ordered them to the penitentiary, intending, on their arrival, to order the night detail to armory and hold themselves ready for further orders. Shortly after the arrival of the morning relief the Adjutant General, in person, ordered me to hold all my company at the Penitentiary until further orders from the Governor. At 11:40 I received the following orders:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 17th, 1887, 11 A. M.

[*Special Orders No. 2.*]

TO CAPTAIN E. B. ENGELHARD,

Commanding Company C, First Regiment:

SIR: You will report for duty to Colonel Hicks, Warden of the State Penitentiary, and obey his instructions till further orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

By the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.”

I immediately asked for instructions, and was ordered to hold not less than twenty-five men at the Penitentiary, whereupon I left Lieutenant Waitt in command and proceeded to the city and to the company's armory, and dismissed the night guard, ordering them to hold themselves ready for further orders and to report to armory at once should the “assembly signal” be given. This was at 1:30, April 17, 1887. Later in the afternoon Lieutenant Waitt received instructions from Colonel Hicks to return to the armory with his men—that the convicts had gone to their cells; that he would notify us should he need the company. About dark I asked Colonel Hicks for instructions. He replied that everything was quiet. Again, on the morning of the 18th, I asked for instructions, and Colonel Hicks stated that the convicts had gone to work as usual, and that he would notify me should our services be again needed. I at once reported this fact to the Commander-in-Chief, whereupon I received the following:

“Captain Engelhard, with his company, is discharged from further service at Penitentiary, and will return with his company to their quarters.

A. M. SCALES.

April 18, 1887.”

Whereupon I posted orders dismissing the company from further duties. This was April 18, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Permit me to say that the men acted well, and *every man*, except three, who were absent from the city, reported for duty. They obeyed every command and performed every duty without a word of complaint.

The following men went on duty April 16, 1887, at 6:20 p. m., and remained on duty until April 18, 1 p. m.: Captain E. B. Engelhard, Second Lieutenant J. G. Williams, First Sergeant W. B. Grimes, Fourth Sergeant Bain, Fifth Sergeant Timberlake, Color Sergeant Bunch, First Corporal Sherwood, Third Corporal Kreth, Fourth Corporal Williams, Lance Corporals Cross, Whitehead and Bernard; Privates Allcott, Batchelor, Betts, Brown, Brooks, Horton, Linehan, Mahler, Stickney, Wilder and Wray.

The following men went on duty at 6:20 p. m., April 16, and remained on duty until 1 a. m., April 17; and again on duty at 7:45 a. m., April 17, and remained until 1 o'clock p. m., April 18: First Lieutenant D. S. Waitt, Second Lieutenant J. F. Ferrall, Second Sergeant Smith, Third Sergeant Lumsden, Second Corporal Partin; Privates Bain, Crowder, Ferrall, Haynes, Hinton, Holland, Jordan (C.), Miller (S. A.), Miller (Henry), Nichols, Riddle, Hamlet, Sutton, Taylor, Upchurch (M.), Uzzle, Thomason, Wallace, Sherwood, Haywood, Correll, Lewis, Williams and Ennis.

Very respectfully,

E. B. ENGELHARD,
Captain Commanding Company C, First Regiment.

2.—EXECUTION OF ALBERT TABORN.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN BOBBITT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, N. C. S. G.,
GREENSBORO, N. C., September 22, 1887.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General North Carolina:

SIR: Enclosed please find report of Captain W. A. Bobbitt, Commanding Company E, Third Regiment, of services rendered by his company upon the occasion of the execution of Albert Taborn, on the 18th of June, 1887.

Respectfully,

JAS. D. GLENN,
Colonel.

OXFORD, N. C., June 30, 1887.

COLONEL JAMES D. GLENN,

Greensboro, N. C.:

SIR: On June 11, 1887, I received the following notice:

To the Sheriff of Granville County, L. H. BULLOCK:

We, the undersigned, Justices of the Peace of Granville county, deeming it necessary to the preservation of order and peace at the execution of Albert Taborn, sentenced to be hanged on Saturday, June 18, 1887, do request that you apply to Captain W. A. Bobbitt, commanding Company F, Third Regiment, to furnish said company as a guard on day of execution of said Taborn, as set forth in Vol. 2, Section 3245, of THE CODE of North Carolina.

[Signed]

HENRY A. TAYLOR, J. P.
JAMES K. WOOD, J. P.
HANSON T. HUGHES, J. P.

On the back of same was the following endorsement:

Captain W. A. Bobbitt, Commanding Co. F, Third Regt., N. C. S. G.:

Find herewith a petition of three Justices of the Peace, asking you to call out your company on the 18th day of June, to act as a guard and assist in enforcing the civil law.

L. H. BULLOCK, J. P.

I at once wrote His Excellency Governor A. M. Scales, and received the following reply:

JUNE 13, 1887.

I am instructed by Governor Scales to say that you are authorized to respond to the call of the authorities by furnishing a guard from your company upon the occasion of the execution of Albert Taborn on the 18th inst., provided application is made to you as is required by Sections 3245-'6-'7, Vol. 2, of THE CODE, and the expense of such guard is defrayed by the Commissioners of Granville county. See sections cited. This course is always followed in similar cases.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES D. ARMFIELD,
Private Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
OXFORD, N. C., June 17, 1887.

Captain W. A. Bobbitt, Commanding Granville Grays:

DEAR SIR: In consideration of the anxiety and undue excitement now existing in our community, I deem it but proper to request that you call out a detachment of your company for guard duty to-night. The town will double its police force. I desire that the military and civil authorities shall be in perfect accord, one with the other. This I am sure will meet your approval. I do not anticipate trouble from any source, yet I feel that we should use all necessary precautions against any possible disorder that might arise.

With best wishes, I am, etc.,

T. D. CRAWFORD, *Mayor.*

In accordance with the above request I furnished a detail of twelve picked men on the night of June 17, and they discharged their duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of all.

On June 18, 1887, my company assembled in their armory hall at ten o'clock, sharp, and I am happy to say not a man was absent. At half-past ten we proceeded to the county jail, and from thence escorted the prisoner to the place of execution, two miles from the town of Oxford. It was a fearfully warm day, but the men stood it like veterans. Every-

thing passed off quietly; the law was executed, and the company returned to the armory at one o'clock and was dismissed.

Yours truly,

W. A. BOBBITT,

Captain Commanding Co. E, Third Regt., Granville Grays.

3.—RIOT AT ELIZABETH CITY.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS PASQUOTANK RIFLES,
COMPANY I, FIRST REGIMENT, N. C. STATE GUARD,
Elizabeth City, N. C., August 2, 1887.

GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Article 24, Section 1142, Regulations of the N. C. S. G., on a call issued by the Sheriff of Pasquotank county and the Mayor of Elizabeth City, on the 1st of August, 1887, I ordered out my command to quell a riot and assist in the arrest of the ringleaders, which was quietly effected after our arrival on the ground.

The trouble was due to a large excursion of negroes from Norfolk, Virginia, who seized the train at the depot and refused to allow it to proceed on its return to Norfolk.

It affords me much pleasure to note the promptness displayed by the men of my command. Although the call was totally unexpected, in twenty minutes from the time orders were issued we were on our way to the scene of the action with thirty-three men, rank and file, and others joined on the march.

I am, yours respectfully,

J. E. WOOD,

Captain Company I, First Regiment.

(K.)

ORDERS ISSUED IN 1887.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 12, 1887.

[*Special Order No. 1.*]

In order to comply with the provisions of THE CODE, Section 3289, Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector General of North Carolina, is hereby ordered to inspect the several companies, at his convenience, for the year 1887, and report the result of such inspection to this office.

By command of the Governor: JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 12, 1887.

[*General Orders No. 1.*]

Permission is hereby granted to all military organizations, authorized by other States, to enter and pass through this State, armed and equipped, going to and returning from the National Drill and Encampment at Washington in May, proximo.

By command of the Governor: JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1887.

[*General Orders No. 2.*]

To entitle a company to receive the annual appropriation, the monthly report of the Regimental Commander must show that each company has paraded regularly every month as required by law, and that the average attendance at said monthly parades equals seventy-five per cent. of the minimum number of men required by statute for a company: that is, 24 men, rank and file. And in addition thereto, such company shall parade, at its annual inspection by the Inspector General, at least seventy-five per cent. of its muster-roll.

By command of the Governor: JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 14, 1887.

[*General Orders No. 3.*]

The commanding officer of each company is required to report immediately to the Adjutant General, at Asheville, the strength of his company as it was on April 1st, 1887, giving the number of non-commissioned officers, and the number of enlisted men, including musicians enlisted. All enlisted men must be returned in the estimate, whether they be yet uniformed or not. Each individual who has regularly enlisted and is borne upon the muster-rolls as a member of the company is entitled to be counted. Make return on the accompanying blank report.

By command of the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 2, 1887.

[*General Orders No. 4.*]

For the information and guidance of the State Guard, extracts from the Circulars and General Orders, issued from the Headquarters of the Army since November 9th, 1885, bearing on the subject of Tactics, are published below:

[*From Circular No. 2. March 12, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

When a company is exercised by itself in the school of the company, and when it is one of a column of companies at battalion inspection, the position of the captain at "rear open order" is three yards in front of the right file. When the company is one of a battalion in line the position of the captain at "rear upon order" is three yards in front of the center of his company. The "rear open order" while in column of divisions is not prescribed in the tactics, and no position for the captain in this case is laid down. It will be noticed that the "rear open order" in column is prescribed for column of companies and for the purpose of inspection only.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter Feb. 10, 1886—401 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Captains should face their companies during the wheel in order to superintend it. As a general rule, an officer who gives a command to a body of troops should face toward it.—[*Decision Lieutenant General—2830 A. G. O., 1884; 600 A. G. O., 1886.*]

It is not in violation of the tactics to execute "secure arms" while at facing distance. It is frequently done when the command is in line at close order in the double-rank formation. It may also be executed to test the relative efficiency of two commands in a closely-contested competitive drill. "Secure arms" is intended for the protection of the piece in bad weather and under circumstances when the men are allowed to fall back to thirty-two inches.—[*Decision Lieutenant General*—2544 A. G. O., 1885; 602 A. G. O., 1886.]

[*From General Orders No. 17. April 5, 1886.*]

The following modifications of paragraphs 102 and 103, Infantry Tactics, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

102. To ascertain, after firing, if any of the pieces are loaded, the instructor brings the pieces to *arms port*, and commands: 1. *Open*, 2. CHAMBER, at which the recruits quit the piece with the right hand, half cock it, open the chamber, and return the right hand to the small of the stock. The instructor then examines the pieces. Each recruit closes the chamber, returns the hammer to the safety-notch and the right hand to the small of the stock, as soon as his piece is examined. If the instructor does not wish to examine the pieces, he commands: 1. *Close*, 2. CHAMBER, at which the chambers are closed, the hammer returned to the safety-notch, and *arms port* resumed. The pieces are returned to the "carry" by command.

103. The piece being at a "carry" and loaded, to draw the cartridge the instructor commands: 1. *Draw*, 2. CARTRIDGE, at which the pieces are brought to the position of first motion of load, and half cocked; the chamber is then opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge-box; after which the chamber is closed, the hammer brought to the safety-notch, the right hand carried to the small of the stock, and the muzzle raised to the height of the chin. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

[*From Circular No. 3. April 14, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

The "Official Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics" having received the approval of both the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, the compilation takes the place of any decisions formerly made and which may seem to be in conflict with it.—[*Letter, March 25, 1886*—1257 A. G. O., 1886.]

Cartridge-boxes are closed at the command "cease firing." They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded. If any of the pieces are loaded when the command "cease firing" is given, as might

be the case when the fire terminated has been by file or rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded drop the pieces, as in the first position of "load," and close the box with the right hand. The box is closed after the command "draw cartridge," as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge-box. When cartridges are drawn cessation of fire is necessarily inferred.

What is prescribed for the execution of the manual by the numbers should not be omitted in its execution without numbers.

At the command "halt," when marching in double-time, arms at right-shoulder, the halt should be completed, the left hand dropping to the side, before the piece is brought to a "carry."

In wheeling, the guide on the marching flank does not halt with the company. At the command "halt," he advances quickly, etc.—[*Paragraph 199, Infantry Tactics. General Decisions, Letter March 18, 1886—1011 A. G. O., 1886.*]

FORMS TO BE OBSERVED IN GUARD MOUNTING.

The form of parade for guard mounting, as prescribed, supposes the presence of a commanding officer, an adjutant, an old officer of the day and a new one—four officers, at least. When the number falls below this the ceremony must be modified accordingly, and the commanding officer can be safely trusted to decide how the old guard shall be relieved and a new one put in its place.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter March 4, 1886—7049 A. G. O., 1885.*]

[*From Circular No. 5. June 11, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

Question: Shall artillery officers who carry swords and serve with troops carrying muskets drop the points of their swords, back of the hand up, when arms are ordered?

Answer: The sword or sabre should be dropped as prescribed in paragraphs 757, *Infantry Tactics*, and 1075, *Cavalry Tactics*. The same manual is prescribed for the sabre in the *Light Artillery and Cavalry Tactics*, except that in the former no provision is made for dropping the sabre, and no doubt for the reason that the light artilleryman does not carry a rifle or carbine, and that the "order arms" is never executed in that arm of the service.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter May 27, 1886—2168 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Question: A battalion marching is saluted by another organization. Do all the officers of the battalion return the salute, or only the commanding officer?

Answer: All the officers of the marching battalion should salute as they pass the colors of the other. That all the officers of the marching

battalion should salute is inferred from the rules for saluting prescribed for the officers of the old and new guards marching past each other, pages 369 and 371, Infantry Tactics. It may be remarked that the compliments paid by one armed party to another are those prescribed in paragraphs 783, 785 and 818, Infantry Tactics. Should one armed battalion pass another, neither carrying the National or Regimental colors, no complements are prescribed by regulations or tactics.

Question: Does paragraph 792, of the Infantry Tactics, mean that only the commanding officer is to be saluted by an officer in command of a detachment? If so, does he bring his detachment to a "carry?" If all other superior officers are to be saluted, does he then bring his detachment to a "carry," or does he only salute?

Answer: The officer commanding the detachment should bring it to a "carry" and himself salute the commanding officer and all general officers. Other superior officers should not be saluted.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter May 27, 1886—2126 A. G. O., 1886.*]

[*From Circular No. 6. July 3, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

To Close Cartridge-Boxes.

The decision published in Circular No. 3, current series, from this office, as to the proper method of closing cartridge-boxes when firing has ceased, is modified to read as follows :

Cartridge-boxes are closed at the command "cease firing." They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded. If any of the pieces are loaded after the command "cease firing" is given, as might be the case when the fire terminated has been by file or rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded close the box with the right hand, the left hand holding the piece as in the third position of "load," before resuming the "carry." The box is closed at the command "draw cartridge," as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge-box. When cartridges are drawn cessation of fire is necessarily inferred.—[*General Decisions—2380 A. G. O., 1886.*]

[*Paragraph 411, Infantry Tactics.*]

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

It is immaterial whether the captain moves toward the flank of his company, which is to be the head of the column, at the preparatory command, or hastens to place himself at the side of his leading guide at the command "march." It is one of the details which could well be left to the Battalion Commander. It is the practice in the Battalion of Cadets at the Military Academy for the captain to hasten to place him-

self at the side of his leading guide at the command "march."—[*General Decision, Letter June 26, 1886—2888 A. G. O., 1886.*]

[*From Circular No. 7. August 6, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

In Grand Guard Mounting.—"Chief of second platoon," "right guide of second platoon," etc., is a sufficient designation for the officers and non-commissioned officers acting as chiefs and guides of the second, third, and fourth platoons. The staff officer who mounts the grand guard may be the Assistant Adjutant General or one of the Aides-de-Camp. No Sergeant Major is required. It may be remarked that only the general principles upon which grand guard mounting is conducted are prescribed in the tactics; and it is believed to be the intention of the tactics to allow latitude and discretion in their application. It would be inconvenient, if not impracticable, to exact a rigid uniformity in all the details in the different circumstances and exigencies that might arise in large commands in garrison or in the field.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter July 8, 1886—2770 A. G. O., 1886.*]

In Posting Sentinels but one corporal goes out with a relief, except the relief of the new guard first posted after guard mount.—[*General Decision, Letter July 21, 1886—3413 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Honors to be Paid by Troops.—Paragraphs 592, 593, and 594 of the Regulations refer to guards as well as to troops paraded for review or escort of honor.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter July 24, 1886—2835 A. G. O., 1886.*]

[*From Circular No. 8. September 10, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

Paragraph 188.—The captains and guides do not fall back at the command "load." They do not fall back until the first command, such as "fire by battalion," "company," "file," etc., is given. The proper commands would be: 1, battalion; 2, load; 3, fire by battalion, company, file, etc.; 4, battalion; 5, ready, etc.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letters June 2, 1885, and August 6, 1886—2552, A. G. O., 1885.*]

The interposition of the side step or other company movements between two manual exercises would require the command "By the numbers," to cause the second exercise in the manual to be executed in detail.

In executing the firings or at inspection the soldier should not look toward the hammer while lowering it, unless there is something wrong about the mechanism of the lock and it is necessary to use his eyes as

well as his hands to correct it. Care should be taken to release all pressure on the trigger after the hammer has passed the half-cock notch.

The tactics authorize manœuvering with the pieces loaded; on drill and as a precaution against accidents it would be well to draw cartridges before executing the company movements.

Paragraphs 245, 246, 247. Forming single rank from double rank, the line should not be formed toward the file-closers.

Paragraph 265. Marching column of platoons, &c., the chief of the second platoon gives no commands.—[*General Decision, Letter August 9, 1886—3663 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Sentinels carry their rifles at a “support” or a “right shoulder,” or a corresponding position on the left shoulder. They should not be required to halt or change the position of the rifle on arriving at the end of the post; they should not be required to execute the “to the rear march” precisely as described in the tactics, but be permitted to face about while marching in the way most convenient to them, and either to the right or left about, and at any part of the post, as may be best suited to the proper performance of their duties.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter August 27, 1886—4071 A. G. O., 1886.*]

[*From Circular No. 9. October 8, 1886.*]

TACTICS.

Paragraph 522.—Change front on first or tenth company faced to the rear. The second sergeant of the old tenth, which becomes the new first company on completion of the change of front, will be on the right of his company. The first sergeants of all the companies will be on the left of their companies. The effect is the same as if the battalion in line is faced to the rear by an about of fours.—[*General Decision, Letter September, 10, 1886—4480 A. G. O., 1886.*]

When a battalion wheels into line from column of companies, and halts, the companies do not “support arms.” It is a simultaneous movement.

The posts of field officers of a battalion formed for parade are twelve yards in rear of the file-closers and opposite the centres of the right and left wings.

A battalion having marched in review in column of companies and wheeled into line, the field officers pass between the companies as they are wheeling, or around the flanks of the battalion, as may be most convenient, and take their posts behind the centre of each wing.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter September 18, 1886—4421 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Company in line at “right shoulder.” Command “forward,” “guide

right," "march." The guide changes his piece to a "carry" at the command "guide right."

Marching in column of fours. The guide carries his piece the same as the men of his company. If the column of fours is wheeled into line and continues the march in line, the designated guide comes to a "carry" at the command "guide right" (or left).

Paragraph 189, Infantry Tactics, prescribes the general rules for the execution of the manual by the guides. Explicit instructions for each particular case are not given.

In cocking the rifles the middle notch is the half-cock notch.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter September 18, 1886—4273 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Paragraphs 104 to 110.—Firings, direct, oblique, by file, by rank, kneeling. The command "cease firing" can be given in each case. The instructor gives the command "cease firing" when he wishes all the pieces to be loaded after the cessation of fire. If he does not want the pieces to be loaded he gives the command "carry arms" after "fire" (paragraph 99). The command "cease firing" must be given to stop the fire by file. When kneeling, the command "cease firing" should precede the command "squad rise."

Paragraph 106. If the command "cease firing" be given after the pieces are reloaded and at a "ready," the men bring their pieces to the safety-notch and resume the carry without further command.

Paragraph 110. Oblique fire, kneeling. The men bring the pieces to a vertical position at the command "left oblique;" they aim through the same intervals as when standing.

Paragraph 238. To form column of fours from column of files. All the files in rear of the first set of fours move to the front at the command "march." The three rear files of the second set of fours begin the "oblique" when the leading file of their set is three yards from the preceding set, and so on with the other sets in rear.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter September 21, 1886—4671 A. G. O., 1886.*]

Paragraph 509. Deployment of double column. The companies that wheel into line should be "dressed" toward the centre of the battalion.—[*Decision Lieutenant General, Letter September 23, 1886—4706 A. G. O., 1886.*]

By command of the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Adjutant General's Department,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 22, 1887.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2.

To the Officers and Men of the North Carolina State Guard :

The citizen-soldiery of North Carolina having been invited to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Lee Monument at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, and there appearing to exist a general desire among our troops to accept the invitation and avail ourselves of the privilege thus extended of uniting with the troops of Virginia, and other States, in paying tribute to the memory of the beloved Commander of the late Army of Northern Virginia, it is now proposed, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief and under his authority, to have the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry, and the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, to attend in a body—every company and every man.

The movement would be purely voluntary, and, with the practical sympathy and aid of each community in which a company is located, it is entirely practicable. For, surely, there is not a community in the State that would fail or hesitate to contribute liberally to have its representative military organization take part in this ceremony of honor to the name and fame of General R. E. Lee.

The Chief Executive of North Carolina has no sufficient fund at his command for this purpose, and each company must necessarily meet its own expenses. These will be light—easily within the means of the several companies, when aided by their local friends. The railroad fare will be only one cent a mile each way; a camping ground, water, fuel and straw will be furnished by the Military Committee of the Lee Monument Association; meals will be furnished by the Richmond restaurants at twenty-five cents each; the State of North Carolina will supply tents and camp equipage; the trip will not cover more than three or four days. The Guard will probably be put into Richmond on the 26th of October and leave on the 28th.

Each officer and company proposing to attend will be furnished from this office with an itemized statement of expenses that would be necessarily incurred; and each will be aided as much as possible in raising means and consummating arrangements.

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Adjutant General's Department,

RALEIGH, N. C., December 20, 1887.

[*General Orders No. 5.*]

I. The "Cape Fear Rifles," Company H, Second Regiment; the "High Point Guards," Company F, Third Regiment; and the "Piedmont Rifles," Company F, Fourth Regiment, having voluntarily disbanded, will be stricken from the rolls; and all outstanding commissions for officers of the said companies are hereby revoked.

II. The following new companies have been accepted, assigned and lettered, as follows:

"Palmyra Home Guards," Captain W. E. Spruill, Jr., Palmyra, Halifax county; assigned to the First Regiment as Company K.

"Warren Guards," Captain R. E. King, Warrenton; assigned to the First Regiment as Company F.

"Reidsville Rifles," Captain S. H. Boyd, Reidsville; assigned to the Third Regiment as Company G.

"Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen," Captain W. H. Anthony, Halifax county; unattached.

"Charlotte Light Infantry," Captain Gray J. Toole, Charlotte; unattached.

"Lumber Bridge Light Infantry," Captain John D. Malloy, Robeson county; assigned to the Second Regiment as Company B.

By command of the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General North Carolina.

(L.)

THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1887.

The following act of Congress, amending Section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, and the regulations which have been made by the President and the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of the arms and equipments therein provided for, are published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1887.

Under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of February 11, 1887, Governors of the several States and Territories, and the senior General of the District of Columbia Militia, will, after June 30, 1887, make requisitions for arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage, *direct* to the Secretary of War.

Issues will be made by the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General, and receipts will be made to those officials by the respective Governors.

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE OF THE REVISED STATUTES, MAKING AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR THE MILITIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage, for issue to the militia.

"SEC. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

"SEC. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the Governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

"SEC. 4. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the Governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

Received by the President, February 1, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
APPROPRIATED FOR THE MILITIA.

[Quotas credited on July 1st of each Year.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Senators and Repre- sentatives.	Quota.
STATES :		
Alabama	10	\$ 9,216 59
Arkansas	7	6,451 61
California	8	7,373 27
Colorado	3	2,764 98
Connecticut	6	5,529 95
Delaware	3	2,764 98
Florida	4	3,686 63
Georgia	12	11,059 91
Illinois	22	20,276 49
Indiana	15	13,824 88
Iowa	13	11,981 56
Kansas	9	8,294 93
Kentucky	13	11,981 56
Louisiana	8	7,373 27
Maine	6	5,529 95
Maryland	8	7,373 27
Massachusetts	14	12,903 23
Michigan	13	11,981 56
Minnesota	7	6,451 61
Mississippi	9	8,294 93
Missouri	16	14,746 53
Nebraska	5	4,608 30
Nevada	3	2,764 97
New Hampshire	4	3,686 63
New Jersey	9	8,294 93
New York	36	33,179 73
North Carolina	11	10,138 27
Ohio	23	21,198 16
Oregon	3	2,764 98
Pennsylvania	30	27,649 78
Rhode Island	4	3,686 63
South Carolina	9	8,294 93
Tennessee	12	11,059 91
Texas	13	11,981 56
Vermont	4	3,686 63
Virginia	12	11,059 91
West Virginia	6	5,529 95
Wisconsin	11	10,138 27
TERRITORIES :		
Alaska		2,764 98
Arizona		2,764 98
Dakota		2,764 98
Idaho		2,764 98
New Mexico		2,764 98
Montana		2,764 98
Utah		2,764 98
Washington		2,764 98
Wyoming		2,764 98
District of Columbia		5,529 95

NOTE.—While the apportionment made in the foregoing table is based on the number of Senators and Representatives, it will be of effect *only* for such States and Territories as have the required number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS, ORDNANCE STORES, QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, AND CAMP EQUIPAGE TO THE TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SECOND SECTION OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1661, REVISED STATUTES, MAKING AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR THE MILITIA."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1887.

1. Each Territory shall, if included within the provisions of said act, annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage equivalent to the quota of a State having the least representation in Congress, and the District of Columbia shall annually receive arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage not exceeding double the quota of a State having the least representation in Congress.

2. Arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage shall be issued to the Territories on requisitions of the Governors thereof, and to the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the senior General of the District Militia present for duty. Returns shall be made annually by the senior General of the District Militia in the manner as required by Sections 3 and 4 of the act above referred to, in the case of States and Territories.

3. It is forbidden to make issues to States and Territories in excess of the amount to their credit under the provisions of Section 1161 [1661], Revised Statutes, as amended by the above act.

4. The regulations established by President Pierce, April 30, 1855, under the act approved March 30, 1855, are hereby revoked.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

REGULATIONS.

1. The appropriation made by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress received by the President February 1, 1887, will be credited to the several States and Territories on the books of the War Department, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

2. The Adjutant General of the Army shall annually, on or before July 1 of each year, report to the War Department the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in each State and Territory, and this report will be the basis of the action to be taken, under the provisions of Section 2 of said act, for the ensuing year.

3. Requisitions for any or all of the public property provided for in this act will be made by the Governors of the several States and Territories on the War Department.

4. When a requisition is received at the War Department, the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department will be required to give the money value of the stores called for, and the War Department will determine and order which of said stores, number and character, shall be issued, and will so advise the Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster General, and supply these bureaus with the money covering the issue.

5. All the public property issued under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for under the same regulations which now govern the accountability for public property in the Army, and the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General will furnish the Governors of the several States and Territories the necessary blank forms for making the required returns of the public property issued under the provisions of said act, and said annual returns shall be made on the 31st of December of each year, and shall be sent to the War Department for examination and settlement.

6. The Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General will issue the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping, preservation and accountability of all public property issued.

7. The examination of the unserviceable or unsuitable public property provided for in Section 4 of said act shall be made, at least, annually, and the proceedings of the board of officers of the militia will show in detail, opposite each article on the inspection report, in what respect the property is unserviceable or unsuitable, and will also indicate in each case the disposition recommended by the board of inspection. And in the case of any public property rendered unserviceable through causes other than the ordinary incidents of service, the board will investigate and report the causes and recommend to the Secretary of War the necessary action as to personal responsibility for the damages in each case.

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

(M.)

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE
STATE GUARD.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That THE CODE, Section 3257, be amended by adding in the third line from the bottom, between the words "duty" and "any," the words "or regular duty;" and at the end of the section the words: "*Provided*, Such compensation shall not exceed four dollars per diem;" and by striking out the words "the exigencies of" in the third and fourth lines from the bottom, so that the last clause of the section shall read: "and the Governor may, whenever the public service requires it, detail for special duty or regular duty any officer of the State Guard, and his expenses and compensation therefor shall be paid upon the approval of the Governor and warrant of the Auditor: *Provided*, Such compensation shall not exceed four dollars per diem."

SEC. 2. That Section 3289 of THE CODE be amended by striking out "one hundred and fifty" and inserting "three hundred."

SEC. 3. That the commander of each regiment be allowed one hundred dollars per annum with which to provide stationery and postage, and to defray other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall not continue for a longer time than two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 4th day of March A. D. 1887.

